

Maysville Weather.

What May Be Expected Here During the Next Thirty-four Hours.

THE LEDGER CODE. White streamer—Fair; Blue—Rain or snow; Black arrow—Very warm; Red arrow—Cold; Yellow arrow—Clear; Green arrow—Cloudy.



IF you have friends visiting you, or if you are going on a visit, please drop us a note to that effect.

Miss Edna Lytle of Paris is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. M. Archdeacon has returned from Cincinnati.

Mr. James Burrows is spending a few days in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Kenny of the East End is sojourning at Blueicks.

Miss Ida Wood has returned home from a visit at Lexington.

Miss Annie Kain has returned from a visit to relatives at Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Williams are taking in the Fall Festival at Cincinnati.

Miss Minnie Spromberg returned last evening from Cincinnati and Newport.

Mr. Charles Heston will leave for Cincinnati tomorrow to spend several days.

Mrs. Dollie Comer went to Cincinnati today. Tuesday she leaves for New York.

Miss Carrie E. Forman has returned from a visit at Richmond to her home in Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Kemper of Cincinnati are visiting her father, Mr. T. C. Campbell.

W. C. Mathews, Secretary of the Railroad Association of Ashland, is in the city today.

Mrs. Irene Carmack is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. John T. Short, of East Third street.

Mrs. George Bascom and children returned yesterday to Sharpburg after a visit of several weeks in this city.

Mrs. C. B. Dorchester of Sherman, Tex., is visiting her brother, Congressman Harvey Wells, of East Third street.

Miss Ellen Ryan has recently returned from a visit with the Misses Fairweather, her nieces, at Walnut Hills, Cincinnati.

Mr. John Walton and sister, Miss Ida, of Germantown and Miss Burton Sallee of this city are sight-seeing in New York.

Miss Irene Dunbar, who has been visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kenny, of the Sixth Ward, has returned to Indianapolis.

Editor Hiram Duley and County Clerk G. P. Dudley were here yesterday en route to Flemingsburg from a fishing trip on Gauley, in West Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Blatterman, Mrs. Kate Ross and Miss Katie Ross, Mrs. Maria Owens and Mrs. William Wornall attended the marriage of Miss Katherine Collins to Mr. Arthur Cobb at Covington Thursday evening.

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Special Request.

IF in answering advertisements appearing in the columns of this paper, or when buying goods from a merchant whose advertisement appears in this paper, our readers are especially requested to state that they saw the advertisement in THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

The very latest in fancy stationery is at Ray's Postoffice Drugstore.

The Mt. Olivet Fair Company will make about \$100 on its Fair this year.

For Pure Candles, cheap, go to W. E. Nash, Senate, 210 Market street.

It's said that 4,000 head of stock are watered every day at Lee's creek near Tuckahoe.

Hon. Charles Reynolds, ex-Register of the Land Office, is here from Frankfort for a few days.

Floyd, the nine-year-old son of Editor W. H. Clarke of Aberdeen, died Tuesday after a short illness of fever.

The Senate having adjourned until Monday, to afford time for printing the several election bills to be presented.

Senator Cox came down from Frankfort last night to remain over Sunday.

The twentieth international convention of the United Society of Christian Endeavor will, in all probability, be held in Cincinnati in 1901. The Trustees' Executive Committee at Boston has voted to accept the invitation extended by Cincinnati.

Officer H. P. Thompson yesterday afternoon overhauled a couple of young women who had gone to the Peshouse to visit Ab Bradford, confined there with smallpox.

They cried and begged and begged and cried, and then almost swore, that if he'd let them go this time they'd never do it more.

Judge Wadsworth gave them a suspended fine and costs of \$15.00 each.

FALL AND WINTER OPENING. Mrs. L. V. Davis will have her Fall and Winter Millinery opening on Wednesday, September 20th, at her new location, No. 51 West Second street. You are cordially invited.

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THE Y. M. C. A.

What That Institution is Doing For Maysville Young Men.

Men's Rally at Y. M. C. A. tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Will be led by Mr. I. M. Lane. There will be good hearty music and a good time will be had. You are invited.

THE NEW CLUBS.

How the Local Bowlers are Grouped For the Coming Contests.

First Presbyterian Church. Rev. John Burdette, D.D., Pastor. Residence, No. 101 East Third street. Sunday school 9:30 a.m. Morning service 10:30 a.m. in the German Church at 12:30 p.m. Evening service 7:30 p.m. at 7:30 p.m. Weekly prayer-meeting Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Preaching at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

Central Presbyterian Church. Rev. J. C. Jellison, D.D., Pastor. Residence, No. 135 West Second street. Sunday school 9:30 a.m. Morning service 10:30 a.m. in the German Church at 12:30 p.m. Evening service 7:30 p.m. at 7:30 p.m. Weekly prayer-meeting Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Preaching at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

Church of the Nativity. Rev. William L. McCready, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Lexington, will conduct the service of the Nativity tomorrow morning and evening, at 10:30 and 7 o'clock. Holy communion and sermon at 10:30 a.m.

M. E. Church, North. Rev. J. O. A. Young, Pastor. Residence, No. 40 West Second street. Sunday school 9:30 a.m. Morning service 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Preaching at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Prayer-meeting Thursday at 7:30 p.m.

Christian Church. Rev. George F. Rupp, Pastor. Residence, No. 101 East Fourth street. Junior Endeavor 9:30 a.m. Saturday. Preaching at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. V. P. R. C. at 8:30 a.m. Morning service 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Prayer-meeting Thursday at 7:30 p.m.

M. E. Church, South. Rev. J. O. A. Young, Pastor. Residence, No. 25 West Second street. Sunday school 9:30 a.m. Morning service 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Preaching at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Prayer-meeting Thursday at 7:30 p.m.

First Baptist Church. Rev. W. E. Porter, D.D., Pastor. Residence, No. 3 West Fourth street. Sunday school 9:30 a.m. Morning service 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Preaching at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Prayer-meeting Thursday at 7:30 p.m.

Methodist Church. Rev. J. R. Brown, Pastor. Residence, No. 117 Forest avenue. Sunday school 9:30 a.m. Morning service 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Preaching at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Prayer-meeting Thursday at 7:30 p.m.

St. Patrick's Church. Rev. Father A. T. Brown, Pastor. Residence, No. 34 Limestone street. Sunday school 9:30 a.m. Morning service 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Preaching at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Prayer-meeting Thursday at 7:30 p.m.

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FIRST BLOOD SPLIT

A Sheriff's Posse Fired Into a Crowd of Riotous Men Near Shenandoah, Pa.

TWO KILLED AND SEVEN WOUNDED

A Mob Pursued the Sheriff and His Deputies to the Foreman's House Where They Took Refuge.

Several of the Wounded Are Seriously Injured. Some of Whom May Die—A Detachment of Troops Has Been Asked For.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 22.—A sheriff's posse fired on a crowd of riotous men near here Friday afternoon, killing two persons and wounding seven others.

Sheriff Toole and Deputies O'Donnell and Brennan were called to Shenandoah Friday to suppress the mobs that threatened the mine workers and colliery property. At quitting time the three officers, with a small posse whom the sheriff had summoned on the ground went to the Indian Ridge colliery on the Reading Co. to escort the colliery men to their homes. The colliery is located a short distance east of Shenandoah.

The workmen left for home shortly after 4 o'clock. They walked up the middle of the east center street and reached the Lehigh Valley railroad station. Here had gathered a large crowd of Poles, Slavs and Hungarians, men, women and children, who lined both sides of the street.

A shot rang out from a saloon. This was followed by a shower of stones. Many of the crowd had picked up sticks and stones and were acting in a threatening manner. Seeing this the sheriff, who had previously cautioned his men to keep cool, and not to use their firearms, called them to fire. The order was obeyed with terrible results. The crowd pursued the sheriff and his posse to the Foreman's house, where they took refuge. Sheriff Toole shortly afterward telephoned to Harrisburg and asked that a detachment of troops be sent here. It was learned that Adj. Gen. Stewart was in Philadelphia and a telegram was sent to him there.

The Dead and Wounded. Following is a list of killed and wounded: Mike Yuckavage, shot in the eye. A little girl, name unknown shot in the back of the neck. Wounded, so far as can be learned: Edward Coyne, aged about 20 years, bullet wound near the heart. He was sitting on his stoop. Michael Scamman, shot in the arm. Anthony Skarmaz, shot in left wrist by a hammer bullet. John Wundkeley, aged 4 years, shot in the hand. Peter Stalmocovine, 50 years, shot in the shoulder at the head of St. Siska, shot in left shoulder. Anthony Axaalague, shot in the left side, seriously, a 40-caliber bullet, removed.

Among those who were shot by the rioters were the following: George Bedding, of Ringing, ugly gash on right forehead, caused by brick. Robert Edwards, aged 40 years, injured seriously by being hit with stones. Charles Rawland, aged 30, injured on the neck and head by stones.

A Call for Troops. Philadelphia, Sept. 22.—Sheriff Toole, of Schuylkill county, Friday sent a telegram to Adj. Gen. Stewart asking for troops as a result of a clash between marauding mobs with coal and iron police at Shenandoah Friday afternoon. The sheriff's message was delivered to the adjutant general a few minutes after the arrival in this city from Harrisburg. Gen. Stewart at once communicated with Sheriff Toole by telephone. After a brief conversation the adjutant general returned to Harrisburg on the train leaving here at 8:50 o'clock at night.

Troops Ordered to the Scene. Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 22.—Three regiments of infantry, a battery and a troop of cavalry were ordered out at midnight by Gov. Stone to assist Sheriff Toole in maintaining order at the Schuylkill mining region. This action was taken after a conference between the governor, Adj. Gen. Stewart and Gen. Gobin on the urgent solicitation of the sheriff, borough council of Shenandoah and many prominent residents of that locality. Gen. Gobin has taken command of the provisional brigade and started from here Friday with his staff on a special train for Shenandoah. He will establish headquarters there and expects to be on the ground with 2,500 troops by 5 o'clock Saturday morning.

Miners Mobbed at Shamokin. Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 22.—In this immediate region everything was quiet Friday. A few miners in the Carmel were mobbed by some foreign miners, but no one was seriously injured.

Back to Canton. Washington, Sept. 22.—President McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, left Washington Friday evening for Canton, O. The train was due at Canton at 9:50 o'clock Saturday morning. The president has not made up his mind how long he will remain in Canton.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 22. The sovereign grand lodge, I. O. O. F., decided Friday to hold its annual convention at Indianapolis, Ind. Only one ballot was taken.

A SECOND VISIT.

A Most Disastrous Rain and Electrical Storm in Northern and Northwestern Texas.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 22.—The storm of Thursday night over Northern and Northwestern Texas was one of the most disastrous rain and electrical storms experienced in Texas. The damage is heavy, but is confined largely to cotton and railroad interests. Farmers declare that the loss to the cotton crop will be about 10 per cent. Trains on nearly every line in Northern Texas are far behind schedule time, and south-bound trains on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Houston & Texas Central roads are tied up for the night at Dallas.

Trinity River Overflowed. The Trinity river at Dallas has risen nearly 30 feet since Thursday night and overflowed its banks Friday afternoon. The situation became so alarming that at about 3 o'clock Sheriff Hughes sent out mounted couriers from this city to notify farmers and other residents along the valley to take to the hills. It is likely to be caught by a flood during the night.

News from the Pan-handle belt may be so serious as the storm. Wire communication is badly interrupted.

Eleven Inches of Rain Fell. Rain began falling on Thursday afternoon and ended Friday morning at 11 o'clock. During that interval the fall was 11 inches in some places. The rain was accompanied by wind which unroofed houses and bent trees to the ground.

At Fort Worth considerable loss was sustained. The Trinity river left its banks during the night and the valley was as far as the eye could see was a vast sheet of water. The river rose 21 feet during the night. The city park there was submerged to a depth of four feet and the water works was an island.

Denison, Tex., Sept. 22.—This section has been visited by 24 hours the heaviest rain of the year. The rain was general throughout the Indian territory. A big rise is reported coming down the river throughout the pan-handle.

THE HUNTINGTON ESTATE. The inheritance Tax amounts to more than Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

New York, Sept. 22.—The inheritance tax of Collis P. Huntington's estate will amount to more than \$200,000. In an estimate prepared for Comptroller Coler and submitted to State Comptroller Theodore P. Gilman Friday, it appeared that the transfer charge on specific bequest alone would amount to \$90,000. No appraiser has been named for the huge estate, and it is estimated that of the enormous fortune left by Mr. Huntington will not be known positively for 18 months, the time limit allowed for filing appraisement reports.

It is estimated by those familiar with the affairs of Mr. Huntington that his estate is worth \$400,000. The widow, Arabella D. Huntington, for her share will have to pay a death tax of \$16,000, if the estimate stands and Henry E. Huntington, a nephew, about \$15,000, his share being assessed at 5 per cent, while Mrs. Huntington is but 1 per cent. On the \$100,000 left in trust for the first child, Mr. Huntington will be a death tax of \$10,000.

CASES DISMISSED. Kid McCoy Withdraws His Divorce Suit, and His Wife Withdraws Her Counter Charge.

New York, Sept. 22.—Through his attorney, Ed. McCoy Friday had his suit for absolute divorce from his wife discontinued, and Abraham Hummel, acting for the pugilist's wife, Mrs. Selby, signed the counter charge withdrawn at the same time. The order for McCoy's arrest also was vacated. Justice Biscoff, in the suit, Thursday, signed the formal order for dismissing the case.

Won the Second Time. New York, Sept. 22.—Without any foul fouls to mar their meeting Cornelius Vanderbilt's fast 70-ton yacht, Rainbow, gave August Belmont's Minocla fair beating off Oyster bay Friday, and incidentally won for the second time the Seawank cup, the last lost by disqualifications last Tuesday.

Cook Islands Annexed. Wellington, N. Z., Sept. 22.—Mr. Richard John Seddon, premier of New Zealand, today signed the bill of annexation of the Cook Islands, southwest of the Society Islands, with the consent of the parliament.

Three Impaled on a Picket Fence. Baltimore, Md., Sept. 22.—Three colored men, stealing a ride on a freight on the Baltimore & Potomac, jumped from a tank car at Frederick road station and were all impaled on a picket fence. Their injuries are fatal.

Gen. Miles in Washington. Washington, Sept. 22.—Lieut. Gen. Miles, accompanied by his chief of staff, Col. Francis Michler, returned to Washington Friday after an extended trip through the west during the summer. He will be inspected many of the army posts.

Rockhill in the Incoming. Washington, Sept. 22.—The state department has received a telegram from Minister Conger Friday, September 17, announcing the arrival of Special Commissioner Rockhill in Peking.

PEI TA CHU TAKEN

Gen. Wilson, the American Commander, Captured the Place Last Monday Morning.

NO DETAILS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED

He Had Eight Hundred American and Six Hundred British Troops, and Six Guns.

It Is Expected That He Will Move on San Kia Tien and Destroy the Chinese Arsenal Located at That Place.

Peking, Monday, Sept. 17. (via Tokyo, Thursday, Sept. 20).—Gen. James H. Wilson, the American commander, took Pei Ta Chu this morning. No details of the affair have been learned, but the British officials have received a dispatch announcing that "the temples were taken according to arrangement."

It is expected that Gen. Wilson will move on San Kia Tien (San Kia Tien) and destroy the Chinese arsenal at that place. The Germans moved westward today, and it is doubtful if they co-operated in the taking of Pei Ta Chu. Japanese scouts report that the surrounding country is free of the enemy.

No word has been received from the United States cavalry column, which is operating in the northeast. As announced Thursday night is a

FAMOUS "BOXER" AND WIFE.



Tai Lu and Wang Chen in Costumes Indicating the Latter's Rank in the Famous Secret Society.

dispatch received from Peking under date of Sunday, September 16, via Tokyo, Thursday, September 20. Gen. Wilson, with 800 Americans and 600 British troops and six guns, marched westward that day, and the Germans were to move on the following day (September 17) to co-operate in taking Pei Ta Chu, where the enemy was supposed to be in large force. The American commander, it was said, would attack from the west and the Germans from the east. The dispatch also said that Gen. Wilson would then take the San Kia Tien (San Kia Tien) arsenal.

Paris, Sept. 22.—Adm. Corneilles, the French commander in Chinese waters, is notifying the government here that the allies assaulted and captured the Chinese forts at Pei Tang Thursday, says the French participated in the engagement.

THE POW'S ANSWERED.

The Administration Makes a Disclosure of All Its Purposes in the Chinese Question.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The United States government has made full and complete answers to the various important inquiries that have been addressed to it by the powers relative to the Chinese troubles. Moreover, it has gone further and made disclosure of all its purposes and as a member of the administration puts it, it has thrown its hand open on the table. This action was taken after the cabinet meeting Friday and a luncheon at the white house that followed served to reduce the decision to the ultimate form.

At half past three o'clock Minister Wu called by appointment upon Acting Secretary Hill and was handed a memorandum embodying the response of the United States government to the request of Prince Ching that Mr. Conger or some other person be immediately appointed to begin negotiations with the Chinese authorities for a final settlement. The minister came away with a dissatisfied expression upon his face. Next came M. Thiebaud, the French chargé. A few minutes' conversation sufficed to impart to him orally an answer to his own verbal inquiries.

Answer to the German Note. Then Baron Sternberg, the German chargé, who had been notified of the readiness of the state department to answer to the German note, called and was given that answer.

He hastened away to cable it to his government.

The department then sent the answer to the Russian inquiry forward by messenger and wired cablegrams containing the substance of the answers to its diplomatic representatives abroad. Thus closed one of the most interesting and important phases of the Chinese entanglement. The state department absolutely refused to make any statement as to the nature of the answers, taking the ground that to do so would be a violation of the diplomatic proprieties.

Secrecy Maintained.

However, as it was calculated that all of these answers will have reached their destinations abroad by Saturday, it was promised that the text of the communications should be given to the press Saturday afternoon. The ministers and charges who received the messages here adopted the same secretive attitude. The president himself, it seems, had given instruction that every effort should be made to maintain secrecy in this matter until the official disclosure.

With all this, it is known that the German general that negotiations with China be deferred until the Chinese responsible for the Peking outrages have been surrendered to the United States government, and by government. The declaration has been conveyed in a manner that can not give offense, but it is believed that the United States government will recognize the principle that a country may be called upon to surrender its own citizens to a foreign power for punishment for punishing.

Ultimate Punishment of Offenders. The government does not relinquish the idea of ultimate punishment of the offenders when they are properly

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Failures for the week were 211 in the United States against 154 last year and 33 in Canada against 18 last year.

President Kruger is expected to Europe to appeal to the tribunal of international arbitration, projected by the peace conference.

Four Negroes were lynched at Pontchartraine, La. Two were taken from jail. The town, which is on the Illinois Central, has recently been infested with Negro burglars.

Friday's statement of the treasury balance in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, \$132,853,000; gold, \$74,788,287.

The body of Frank W. Holmes, who died at Wauwatosa, Wis., arrived at Deatur, Ill., Friday. He was one of the oldest theater managers in the west and was known by theatrical people all over the country.

At St. Louis the steamer War Eagle of the Earle Packet Co., and the steamer Carle of the Calhoun Packet Co., were burned to the water's edge, and Joseph Schultz, skipper of the former, was burned to death, while asleep in the cabin. Both of the steamers are a total loss, which is estimated at \$100,000.

TORPEDO BOAT BAGLEY.

The Mother and Sister of the Ensign Will Witness the Launching of the Vessel at Bath, Me.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Adeline Bagley and Mrs. Josephine Daniels, mother and sister of Ensign Torpedo Bagley, the hero of Cardenas, and the first officer to be killed in the Spanish-American war, left here Friday for Bath, Me., to attend the launching of the torpedo boat Bagley named in honor of the dead ensign.

Mrs. Daniels will christen the new boat. The ceremony is expected to take place next Thursday.

Islands Annexed to France. Melbourne, Victoria, Sept. 22.—The Kurutu and Tahiti islands have been formally annexed to France by the governor of Tahiti August 21 at the request of the natives.

Minister Dies Unexpectedly. Prescott, Ariz., Sept. 22.—H. H. Campbell, a millionaire attorney of Boston, died unexpectedly of consumption.

BASEBALL.

There Were Five Contests Pooled Off in the National League on Thursday.

Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E. Brooklyn. 2 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 8 2 New York. 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—4 8 3

Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E. Pittsburgh. 1 0 1 0 1 0 2—7 15 1 St. Louis. 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—3 12 2

Batteries—Phillips and O'Connor; Young and Robinson, umpire—O'Day. Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E. Cincinnati. 0 0 1 0 5 0 0—6 7 6 Chicago. 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—3 4 2

Batteries—Hahn and Kober; Gage and Kling, umpire—Hanslie. Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E. Boston. 0 1 2 0 0 0 3—6 11 5 Philadelphia. 0 1 0 1 3 1 0—6 7 10

Batteries—Hahn and Kober; Gage and Kling, umpire—Hanslie. Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E. Cincinnati. 0 1 0 1 3 1 0—6 7 10 Philadelphia. 0 1 0 1 3 1 0—6 7 10

How They Stand. Clubs. Won. Lost. Pct. Brooklyn. 22 31 .415 Pittsburgh. 22 31 .415 Philadelphia. 22 31 .415 Boston. 22 31 .415 Chicago. 22 31 .415 St. Louis. 22 31 .415 Cincinnati. 22 31 .415 New York. 22 31 .415

THE MARKETS.

Wheat—Winter patent, \$1.75 1/2; fancy, \$1.75 3/4; family \$1.90 1/4; extra, \$1.75 1/4; low grade, \$1.90 1/4; \$2.10; spring patent, \$1.90 1/4; family, \$2.00 1/4; \$2.10; \$2.20; \$2.30; \$2.40; \$2.50; \$2.60; \$2.70; \$2.80; \$2.90; \$3.00; \$3.10; \$3.20; \$3.30; \$3.40; \$3.50; \$3.60; \$3.70; \$3.80; \$3.90; \$4.00; \$4.10; \$4.20; \$4.30; \$4.40; \$4.50; \$4.60; \$4.70; \$4.80; \$4.90; \$5.00; \$5.10; \$5.20; \$5.30; \$5.40; \$5.50; \$5.60; \$5.70; \$5.80; \$5.90; \$6.00; \$6.10; \$6.20; \$6.30; \$6.40; \$6.50; \$6.60; \$6.70; \$6.80; \$6.90; \$7.00; \$7.10; \$7.20; \$7.30; \$7.40; \$7.50; \$7.60; \$7.70; \$7.80; \$7.90; \$8.00; \$8.10; \$8.20; \$8.30; \$8.40; \$8.50; \$8.60; \$8.70; \$8.80; \$8.90; \$9.00; \$9.10; \$9.20; \$9.30; \$9.40; \$9.50; \$9.60; \$9.70; \$9.80; \$9.90; \$10.00; \$10.10; \$10.20; \$10.30; \$10.40; \$10.50; \$10.60; \$10.70; \$10.80; \$10.90; \$11.00; \$11.10; \$11.20; \$11.30; \$11.40; \$11.50; \$11.60; \$11.70; \$11.80; \$11.90; \$12.00; \$12.10; \$12.20; 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BAKING POWDER

-Absolutely Pure-

For the third of a century the standard for strength and purity. It makes the hot bread, hot biscuit, cake and other pastry light, sweet and excellent in every quality.

No other baking powder is "just as good as Royal," either in strength, purity or wholesomeness.

Many low priced imitation baking powders are sold in the market. These are made of a cheap and are bound to be inferior to the real thing. In a pinch, never be taken in the trade.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK

PUBLIC SLEDGER

MARYSVILLE, KY.

The Dover Public School opened with an attendance of 94.

Tablet's Backache Cure. Ointment is not a panacea, but is recommended for blind, bleeding or protruding piles, and will cure the most obstinate cases. Price, 25 cents in bottles. Tubes, 50 cents. J. Jas. Wood & Son.

Miss Lettie Pollitt, formerly of Dover, is teaching at Middleboro.

A good many consumptives would be cured and the worst cases comforted and relieved by using Foley's Honey and Tar. Suggest it to your friends. It will do this as a friend. J. Jas. Wood & Son and Armstrong & Co.

Mr. L. E. Foxworthy of Mt. Carmel has purchased the drugstore of Lawrence Yeager of Vanceburg.

Corah-buckers sprained wrists, barbed wire cuts and sprains from any other cause, are quickly healed when Ballard's Show Ointment is promptly applied. Price, 25 and 50 cents. J. Jas. Wood & Son.

Rev. J. C. Holmes of Augusta is assisting Rev. Robert H. Tolle in a meeting at Stonick Baptist Church.

Allen Halverson of West Prairie, Wis., "People who take Ballard's Kidney Cure," while J. A. Spier of Helms, Ind., says: "It is the medical wonder of the age." J. Jas. Wood & Son and Armstrong & Co.

Dique A. Carr, railroad brakeman living at Ashland, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court at Covington. His liabilities are \$393.55, assets, \$55.

Take life as it comes and make the most of all circumstances, but for a bad cough or cold, take Ballard's Horehound Syrup, the best known remedy for quick relief and cure. Price, 25 and 50 cents. J. Jas. Wood & Son.

An adjourned meeting of Ebenezer Presbytery will be held at Covington October 25th to close up some business previous to the meeting of Synod on October 30th at Campbellsville.

Thousands suffer with torpid liver, producing great depression of spirits, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. Hermin will stimulate the liver, keep bowels regular and regulate the healthful buoyancy of spirits. Price, 50 cents. J. Jas. Wood & Son.

A meeting was held at Ripley this week with the object of organizing an Electric Railroad Company. Incorporation papers will be taken out with capital stock of \$10,000, in shares of \$10 each.

White's Cream Vermifuge is essentially the child's tonic. It improves the digestion and assimilation of food, strengthening the nervous system and restoring tone to health, vigor and elasticity of the natural childhood. Price, 25 cents. J. Jas. Wood & Son.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky will meet in Louisville on the 19th of October next, which will be the same day on which it met in Lexington one hundred years ago. The history of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky is now in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution at that time.

If you are troubled with indigestion, breath, heart burn, flatulency, headache, acidity, pains after eating, loss of appetite, persistent melancholy, or low spirits, you need a tonic. A few doses of Hermin will give you the recuperative force to remove these disorders. Price, 50 cents. J. Jas. Wood & Son.

LET US FORGET!

Over 2,000 Democratic Precinct Election Boards, 119 Democratic County Election Boards, and a solid Democratic State Election Board—every one the creation of Mr. G. Taylor, or his agents—credited to the following vote cast at the election held in Kentucky on Tuesday, November 7th, 1895:

William S. Taylor.....192,714
William Goebel.....191,331

Taylor's Plurality.....2,383

5000 REWARDS!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, or any other ailment connected with the Liver. The Tip-Do Little Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with, they are purely vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. See boxes contain 10 Pills. Boxes of substitutes and imitations sent by mail. Stamps taken. Nervin Medical Co., Cor. Clinton and Jackson streets, Chicago, Ill. For sale by J. Jas. Wood & Son, Druggists, Marysville, Ky.

DATES FOR FAIRS.

When and Where They Will Be Held Throughout Kentucky.

The following are the dates for holding the Kentucky Fairs this year, so far as reported:
Hopkinsville, Elks—September 25; five days.
Henderson—September 25; five days.
Horse Cave—September 25; four days.
Owenton—September 25; four days.
Hartford—October 4; three days.

THE LIMESTONE.

The Quarterly Report of This Solid Financial Institution.

Below is shown the quarterly report of the Limestone Building Association, which shows it to be in a flourishing condition:

RECEIPTS.	
Cash in hands Treasurer June 1, 1900	\$66.67
Monthly dues	24.44
Interest	1.62
Initiation 2 shares	10.00
Solicitors fee	10.00
Storages cash on hand	5.00
Fees returned in rent	10.00
Sale real estate and rent	10.00
Total	\$153.13
EXPENDITURES.	
Paid for 2 shares (monthly dues)	\$40.00
Paid interest on 20 shares paid-up	25.00
Paid 20 shares paid-up stock cap.	100.00
Paid loans on mortgage	2.00
Paid loans on stock	1.00
Paid expenses and salary	20.00
Paid premiums eight shares	15.00
Paid for 2 shares (monthly dues)	10.00
Paid expense selling real estate	20.00
Cash in hands Treasurer August 1st, 1900	4.24
Total	\$253.29

Statement of Shares.

Number in 6th series June 1, 1900	1
Number in 7th series June 1, 1900	1
Number cancelled last quarter	1
Number in 8th series June 1, 1900	2
Number cancelled last quarter	2
Number in 9th series June 1, 1900	1
Number cancelled last quarter	1
Number in 10th series June 1, 1900	1
Number cancelled last quarter	1
Number in 11th series June 1, 1900	1
Number cancelled last quarter	1
Number in 12th series June 1, 1900	1
Number cancelled last quarter	1
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Number cancelled last quarter	1
Number in 98th series June 1, 1900	1
Number cancelled last quarter	1
Number in 99th series June 1, 1900	1
Number cancelled last quarter	1
Number in 100th series June 1, 1900	1
Number cancelled last quarter	1

No Relief for 20 Years.

"I had bronchitis for twenty years," said Mrs. Minerva Smith of Danville, Ill., and at times have been bedfast. I never got relief until I had taken Foley's Honey and Tar. It is pleasant and gives quick relief. It cures colds, croup, throat and lung diseases. "Take nothing else," said Mrs. Smith. "Foley's Honey and Tar." For sale by J. Jas. Wood & Son, Druggists.

Congressman Samuel J. Tugh will speak jointly with Hon. John W. Yerkes at Cythiana on September 24th, at Grayson on October 4th and at Morehead October 10th.

Barney Kenborth, born in Germany and at one time one of the most wealthy men in Greennup, died Wednesday. He was a candidate for Representative on the Democratic ticket.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a Great Panacea.

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures have made it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping-cough, as it always affords quick relief, and as it contains no opium or other harmful drug it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by J. Jas. Wood & Son, Druggists.

REBEKAH ASSEMBLY.

State Meeting of Lodges Will Be Held at Newport Next Week.

The thirteenth annual session of the Kentucky Rebekah Assembly, I. O. O. F., will convene in Newport, Wednesday and Thursday, September 26th and 27th.

On Tuesday evening there will be an informal reception of officers, past officers, delegates and visitors at the Denison Hotel in Cincinnati.

The opening exercises will commence at 9 a. m. on Wednesday at Oddfellows Hall in Newport, the address of welcome to be delivered by Past Grand Master Brother Thomas James. The address of welcome on behalf of Martha Washington and Goldenrod candidate for President will be by Past State President Sister Lohstroff, with response by Sister Ella Carr, President of the Kentucky Assembly.

Organization and the opening work of the meeting will take up the morning session.

The afternoon session will convene at 1:30 and will adjourn at 3:30, when all present will take a trolley ride over the South Covington Street Railway system.

At 7:30 p. m. there will be an exemplification of the Rebekah Degree at Oddfellows Hall, followed on Thursday evening by an entertainment and banquet.

Mrs. Margaret Schwartz of this city is one of the present Grand Officers, and Mrs. William Spremberg and Mrs. J. L. Hamilton will represent Friendship Lodge in the State Assembly.

Cured of Chronic Diarrhea After Thirty Years of Suffering.

"I suffered for thirty years with diarrhea and thought I was past being cured," says John A. Halloway of French Camp, Miss. "I had spent so much time and money and suffering that I had given up all hopes of recovery. I was so feeble from the effects of the diarrhea that I could do no kind of labor, could not even travel, but by accident I was permitted to find a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after taking several bottles I am entirely cured of that trouble. I am so pleased with the result that I am anxious that it be in reach of all who suffer I have." For sale by J. Jas. Wood & Son, Druggists.

Hon. James N. Kehoe will be one of the speakers at a Democratic rally at Cythiana next Monday.

When you want a pleasant picnic try the new remedy, Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at J. Jas. Wood & Son, Druggists.

News, news, news! It's enough to give a man the blues. Nobody married and nobody dead; nobody broken an arm or a head; nobody came in to talk of the "crap"; no one got hurt and started a scrap; no one got run in for taking a horn; nobody buried and nobody born. Oh, for a racket, a riot, a fuss! Someone to come in and kick up a muss; someone to stir up the peace-laden air; somebody's comment to give us a scare. Somebody thumped within an inch of his life; somebody run off with another man's wife; someone come in and pay up their dues; anything, anything, just so it's news.

How Bright's Disease Starts. Indigestion, biliousness, blood poisoned with urea and uric acid (which should have been excreted by the kidneys), rheumatism in the joints, and other ailments, irritation of the kidneys, then pains over the back and sides, and finally Bright's disease. Do not delay taking Foley's Kidney Cure, which cures the kidneys right. J. Jas. Wood & Son and Armstrong & Co.

TEACHERS' WAGES.

Kentucky in the Front Ranks of the Common School System.

Notwithstanding Kentuckiana's pug-nacious propensities, says The Winchester Democrat, the old state has about the best common school system of any state in the Union, and statistics show that the average monthly salaries she pays the teachers of her rural schools are larger than those paid the same class of teachers in some of the oldest, largest and most opulent states, as will be seen by a glance at the following figures, which show the average monthly compensation of the teachers of rural schools in a number of our sister states as compared with that paid by Kentucky:

Illinois.....	\$50
Maine.....	35
Massachusetts.....	32
Michigan.....	29
Connecticut.....	30
New Hampshire.....	30
New York.....	33
Pennsylvania.....	35
Kentucky.....	36

NERVITA PILLS

Restore Vitality, Lost Vigor and Manhood.

One of the most important organs of the human body is the brain. It is the seat of all our thoughts, feelings and actions. If it becomes weak and diseased, the whole system suffers. Nervita Pills are a powerful brain tonic and restorative. They cure all cases of nervous debility, loss of memory, and all other ailments of the brain. Price, 50 cents. For sale by J. Jas. Wood & Son, Druggists.

Nervita Tablets EXTRA STRENGTH

Powerful restorative for loss of Power, Vitality, Underdeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Pains, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the results of excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail in plain package, \$1.00 a box. With one box guaranteed to cure, or refund money back to you in 30 days or refund money back to you in 30 days or refund money back to you in 30 days.

NERVITA MEDICAL CO.

Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale by J. Jas. Wood & Son, Druggists, Marysville, Ky.

Look at our..... Heating Stoves!

The finest ever shown in the city, before you buy.

OUR LEADERS! MOORE'S AIRTIGHT, GODWILL RADIATORS. FAVORITE OAKS. MONITOR HOT BLASTS.

Special Report for Slack Coat, 20th Century Laurel, with guaranteed fire pot, the finest soft coal stove on the market.

McCLANAHAN & SHEA, TELEPHONE 149. 41 WEST SECOND STREET.

SALE! Our Entire Stock Will be

Credit cheerfully given to responsible parties. 20% Any purchase made will be put aside for future delivery.

Having made heavy Christmas purchases at the Paris Exposition, and in connection with our present large stock we now have the largest and finest collection in this country. This sale was unexpected and forced upon us. We extend to the general public an invitation to visit our stores, whether they are purchasers or not. All goods marked in plain figures. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

The DUHME JEWELRY CO.

DIAMOND CUTTERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELERS, and DEALERS IN ART WARE,

Cor. Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI, O.

THIS IS NO FAKE!

I will continue to sell all the Furniture in my house at Cost, as long as I have any. I will sell the entire stock and rent the house to any one who wants to embark in the business, and will make a showing of what I have done and am doing.

CHARLES H. WHITE

Kentucky in the Front Ranks of the Common School System.

Notwithstanding Kentuckiana's pug-nacious propensities, says The Winchester Democrat, the old state has about the best common school system of any state in the Union, and statistics show that the average monthly salaries she pays the teachers of her rural schools are larger than those paid the same class of teachers in some of the oldest, largest and most opulent states, as will be seen by a glance at the following figures, which show the average monthly compensation of the teachers of rural schools in a number of our sister states as compared with that paid by Kentucky:

Illinois.....	\$50
Maine.....	35
Massachusetts.....	32
Michigan.....	29
Connecticut.....	30
New Hampshire.....	30
New York.....	33
Pennsylvania.....	35
Kentucky.....	36

LADIES' HATS

TRIMMED AND THE NEW FELT SAILORS

Can be had at the New York Store of Hays & Co. for much less money than at other places. We buy them direct from the largest millinery establishment in America and have the correct styles. Come and see them. Trimmed Hats—We are leaders in low prices. 21 yards good Brown Cotton 51. Dark Calicoes 4c. Good Outing 5c, and lots of other things too numerous to mention.

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, NOTIONS, ETC.

It will pay you to visit our place and convince yourself. STAPLE GOODS—We are leaders in low prices. 21 yards good Brown Cotton 51. Dark Calicoes 4c. Good Outing 5c, and lots of other things too numerous to mention.

HAYS & CO.

P. S.—OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M.

NEW YORK STORE

LAMPS TOILETWARE, DINNERWARE, BRIC-A-BRAC.

Largest Line, Newest Shapes, Nobbiest Decorations

Ever brought to the city at popular prices. A look will convince you. Presents for all

MAYSVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

THE "FALL DINNER PAI" A WINNER IN THE FIRST ROUND.

The Republican National Committee, in order to secure some up-to-date facts of interest relative to financial conditions in the great agricultural sections of the United States west of the Allegheny Mountains, sent out letters to several hundred business men in the large cities and in country towns of these sections.

They were asked how the bank deposits of their communities compared with four years ago; to what extent there had been improvement in the credits of their municipalities or townships; and what, betterment, if any, was noticeable in the condition of the borrowing classes.

The business men to whom letters were sent were selected without any reference to, and without knowledge of, their political affiliations. In several instances extremely interesting replies came from bankers having a national reputation in Democratic circles, such as John R. Walsh, President of the Chicago National Bank.

The general substance of the replies show that savings and commercial deposits have increased from 50 to 120 per cent since 1896; that municipalities are able to borrow money at a rate averaging more than one-half of one per cent less than in 1896; that farm values in most sections have almost doubled; that about 50 per cent of farm mortgages have been paid up, and the remainder renewed only with "prepayment" privileges and at lower interest rates; and that from 20 to 25 per cent of the debtor classes, to whom Bryan four years ago vainly appealed with his dishonest propositions for cutting in two the value of money, legal tender in payment for debts, are now actually lending money in competition with the business men writing these letters.

Out of all the answers thus far received the only note discordant with a story of remarkable prosperity among all interests and in every community has come from a banker in the town of Deadwood, S. D. The principal business there is gold mining, and the complaint is that gold is worth no more than it was four years ago, while coal, coke, iron and copper have doubled in value. Of course this interesting instance goes the more to prove the utter absurdity of Bryan's talk of four years ago to the effect that the gold standard was making "gold go up" and "man," "gold down."

Some of the strongest reply came right from Bryan's own State of Nebraska. The prosperity there has been so wonderful that Bryan can have no excuse for being unobservant of it. The town of Lincoln, in which Bryan is a taxpayer, now has 4 per cent bonds selling at a premium, whereas four years ago it experienced difficulty in floating loans at 6 per cent. Adlai E. Stevenson as a taxpayer has also had a chance to see evidences of prosperity right in his own town, for the city of Bloomington, Ill., has recently sold its bonds on a basis of 3.40 per cent, which is lower than any municipality in the United States could get in 1896.

Logan C. Murray, President of the American National Bank of Louisville, reports from Kentucky as follows: "All bank deposits in this community have about doubled since 1896. All credits have materially increased in public favor. Local debtors have about liquidated pressing and overburdening debts, and debtors, as a general thing, are only carrying such because of passing contracts for the purpose of pressing their business forward. Our credit facilities are ample, and working comfortably. The agricultural interests in this whole community have improved to such an extent that it is really remarkable, and contentment and plenty are shown on all hands, and only political disturbances occur."

"We only hope that four years more of such prosperity can be attained, for this community has never before been in such a prosperous condition."

THE REAL ISSUE TO LABOR.
The New York Sun in a recent issue gives editorial prominence to the following letter from a mechanic and a Democrat:

"Editor of The Sun:—I am a Democrat and cast my first vote for Grover Cleveland and tariff reform in 1892. At that time I received three days a week, but in 1893 my wages were reduced and I was thrown out of employment for nearly a year and a half."

"In the fall of this I voted for Bryan in 1896, and feeling that the Democratic ticket in hopes of a change for the better. In 1898 my wages were increased to \$2.25 per day, and I have been kept busy constantly, often working overtime to help out a sick in the factory."

"Now, Mr. Editor, with a wife and family to support, I have come to the



—ADAPTED FROM JUDGE—

THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN GIVES CALAMITY BRYAN A KNOCKOUT BLOW.

A CIVIL LIBERTY CHAIN LETTER.

conclusion that to vote for Bryan is but to go back to the condition existing in 1896, therefore I shall vote the entire Republican ticket. I know 15 Democratic neighbors who think as I do, and will place the cross on next election day in the circle under the Republican emblem.

"A dangerous malady requires a drastic remedy. A MECHANIC. Richmond Borough, N. Y."

This Democratic workingman and his Democratic neighbors have decided for themselves and in so deciding they speak for American labor everywhere. The "paramount issue" to these men, besides having their country ruled with intelligence, is that they may receive constant work at fair wages in order to support themselves and families, and educate their children to become intelligent American citizens.

Imperialism, therefore, is not their "paramount issue," nor is 16 to 1, nor the trust issue, nor the many bogus issues formulated by the Bryan Democrats. The workmen have learned where their true interest lies. It is the issue of good times, of comfort at home and a surplus for the savings bank to provide against sickness or misfortune.

The New York workingman who wrote the above letter has learned a lesson in the past three years and a half and learned it well. So have his 15 neighbors who voted as he did. The prosperity of McKinley, and protection has opened their eyes and made them Republicans. This year they will vote for work six days in the week with occasional overtime at the rate of \$2.75 per day, instead of \$2 per day and little or no work.

FARMERS SHARE IN THE NATION'S PROSPERITY.

The Louisville Evening Post received from a correspondent in the State extracts from a circular sent out as a Democratic campaign document, in which, among other statements, are the following:

"It requires 50 per cent more wheat to buy a stone than it did in 1896. It requires 100 per cent more corn or wheat to buy a copper kettle than in 1896. It requires twice as much corn to buy a coil of rope as in 1896. It requires 40 per cent more corn or cotton to buy a pound of sugar than in 1896. It requires 75 per cent more grain to buy a hoe, a rake, or a shovel than in 1896."

There is nothing more difficult to discuss than comparative prices, says The Post, commenting on the above figures. Articles purchased are almost innumerable. Products sold by the farmer are comparatively few. It is easy to take one or two different articles and show they have increased in value, but it will be difficult to get

The Republican State Executive Committee of Kentucky has adopted the chain letter idea for raising funds for the Civil Liberty campaign in Kentucky, and has sent out several hundred initial letters to Republicans and Honest Election Democrats in every section of the State. The committee needs money for newspapers, documents, buttons, printing, postage, clerk hire and many other legitimate expenses of the campaign; and it is believed that thousands of men and women who are interested in the cause of Civil Liberty and Popular Government in Kentucky will respond with one dollar subscriptions and send the letters on to others who will heed the call for funds.

Every reader of this announcement is invited to enter the Chain Circle as a volunteer by sending \$1 to the State Committee and asking for three letters to be mailed to three friends.

Address all letters pertaining to the Chain and all contributions to the Civil Liberty campaign to

GEORGE W. WELSH, Treasurer,
Room 155, Gas House,
Louisville, Ky.

Following is a copy of the chain letter being sent out by Mr. Welsh's bureau under the direction of Stanley Milward, former City Treasurer of Lexington, who conceived and put the scheme into execution.

"CIVIL LIBERTY"

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of Kentucky.

Dear Sir:—The question of raising money for the legitimate expenses of the campaign has given this committee much concern, and having had some experience with the "endless chain" system of raising money, have decided to adopt it. We believe there are a hundred thousand patriotic citizens in this State who would be glad to contribute one dollar to the Civil Liberty Campaign, who are not able to contribute more, and we want each one to become a link in this chain. If every one addressed will do this, and all, there is no limit to the amount that can be raised.

I ask you as one loving "Civil Liberty," and to give this letter and headquarters, to aid in the present liberty," to send One Dollar to these three other persons who will promise you to send us a dollar and in turn to find three others who will make similar pledges. Send us the names and addresses of the persons who accept these letters from you. We are going to keep a record of each contribution and try and prevent the chain from breaking. Don't allow it to break in your hands, even if you have already contributed. SEND THIS DOLLAR and get three of your friends to do the same. It's only a small amount, but we expect great results from it.

I want to assure you the committee appreciates your efforts and we will all be proud of the results. Answer by return mail if possible, for the time is short.

Yours very truly,
G. W. WELSH, Chairman Finance Bureau.

Evening Post yesterday, Saturday, September 5, 1896, is given, because September 6 was Sunday. We give the opening quotation of the day: September wheat in 1896, 56½¢; in 1900, 73½¢. December wheat in 1896, 58½¢; in 1900, 75½¢. September corn in 1896, 19½¢; in 1900, 23¢. October corn in 1896, 20½¢; in 1900, 28¢. September oats in 1896, 14½¢; in 1900, 21¢. October oats in 1896, 15½¢; in 1900, 21½¢. September pork in 1896, \$5.55; in 1900, \$10.80. October pork in 1896, \$5.57; in 1900, \$10.87. September lamb in 1896, \$3.20; in 1900, \$6.70. September rib in 1896, \$3.16; in 1900, \$7.30. Chicago live stock in 1896 Light

\$3.15@3.40; mixed, \$2.85 to \$3.30. In 1900: Market generally steady; good to prime, \$5.55; poor to medium, \$4.00 to \$5.40.

In the Louisville market: Hogs, choice packing, in 1896, \$2.90 to \$3.00; in 1900, \$3.50; fair to good packing in 1896, \$2.20; in 1900, \$3.40.

Sheep in the Louisville markets in 1896, good to extra, \$2.40 to \$2.50. In 1900, \$3.00 and \$3.25.

In New York cotton futures September 5, 1896, were steady. September, 8.71; October, 8.27; November, 8.24; December, 8.33.

Quotations for cotton futures in the New York market September 5, 1900: September, 9.57; October, 9.42; November, 9.28; December, 9.25.

The advice here are of the most striking and extraordinary character. They are general and comprehensive. Now let us turn to the quotations of articles the farmer must purchase:

Cut loaf American sugar in 1896 sold for 5.37; in 1900 6.55.

In 1896 coffee sold in the Louisville market as follows: Java 25 and 30c; Mocha, 27 and 28c. In 1900 Java 25 and 30c; Mocha, 28 and 30c.

Horse shoe nails sold for 11 to 15c as to quality for No. 1 in 1896, and in 1900 No. 8, according to quality, are reported from 11 to 15c.

"Vire, No. 9 galvanized, \$1.80 to \$1.82 in 1896; \$2.05 in 1900. Galvanized barbed wire in 1896 \$2.30 to \$2.50; and in 1900 \$2.25.

Upon inquiry The Evening Post learns from one of the largest manufacturers of wagons in the country the statement was made that the advance in the highest would not average 15 per cent, that the recent decline in materials has been followed by a decline in the prices of wheeled vehicles, so that the comparison made now with the lowest price of 1896, when it was lower than in 1896, the advance is less than 10 per cent.

We think this is a complete refutation of the market reports of all claims that it requires today more capital to produce farm supplies than it did in 1896. The statement was repeated yesterday in West Virginia by Mr. Bryan. These figures are figures from actual transactions, and refute any mere generalization that Mr. Bryan makes.

The fact is known of all men that the condition of the farmer has greatly improved, and the reason is not far to seek. Confidence was restored by the election of Mr. McKinley. Legislation to give effect to the verdict of 1896 was slowly drafted. Assured of a stable standard capital came from its hiding places, seeking investment. All the wheels of commerce began to turn. The vast productive energies of a free people were put in motion, and the whole theory on which Mr. Bryan conducted his campaign of 1896 was crushed to atoms. Yet the people are asked to do what the King's men could not do: Harp on the shattered shell of a broken egg, an egg whole perfect and vital.

UNDER TWO TARIFF LAWS.

Under the operation of the Wilson-Gorman revenue tariff, the income of the government was not sufficient to pay current expenses. The tariff for revenue only did not produce the revenue. Government bonds were sold in time of peace to pay the daily obligations of the Democratic administration. From being a debt-paying nation we became a debt-creating nation. Industries languished. Mills shut down. Factories closed. Building ceased. The army of the unemployed increased. Public camps. Banks failed. Fortunes crumbled. Labor begged in vain for work. But just as soon as the people could express their verdict at the polls Cleveland was reelected, the Wilson-Gorman bill was declared wanting and a change was demanded.

With the election of a Republican President and a Republican Congress, a protective tariff measure was enacted. The Dingley bill became a law. What have been the results? The national treasury overflowed. The nation has fought to a successful issue two wars and has been paying debts at the same time. Bond issues have given place to bond redemptions and refunding the outstanding obligations of the nation at a lower rate of interest than was ever before secured by any nation in history. Mills have been started. Factories have been running day and night. Wages have been increased. Labor has been profitably employed. The exports during the four years of the Dingley Republican tariff have exceeded the combined amount of all the exports of the nation during all the previous years of the nation from the beginning of Washington's first administration to the close of Cleveland's last administration.

There is the record. None deny it. The books have been audited, and the balance is known to all. What do the American voters want? A return to the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill and pagation, or a continuation of the Dingley bill and its results? The voters next November will decide the question.

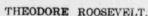
"THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."

[Editorial in Louisville News.]

From the text, "Thou Shalt Not Steal," Mr. Bryan delivered the following amazing homily at Chicago: "I tell you that you can no more afford to steal what is rightfully yours than you can when it is dishonest; that you can no more afford to steal directly than you can no more afford to steal indirectly; that you can no more afford to steal through legislation than you can in spite of legislation. I have become amazed at the amount of stealing that is done indirectly, and I state it to you as my solemn conviction: that the amount of stealing done by law is infinitely greater in this country than all the stealing done in violation of the laws. Stealing done by those not in the penitentiary is infinitely greater than the stealing done by those who are in the penitentiary. Now, you may think that it is a strong statement, but I want to convince you that I am within the limits of the truth. I am a conservative man, and I have a reputation for conservatism to maintain, and that forbids my making any strong statement."

When Mr. Bryan stated as his solemn conviction that "the amount of stealing done by law is infinitely greater in this country than the stealing done in violation of the laws," he must have had particular reference to Kentucky. He is familiar with the Goebel law, through which a quarter of a million citizens were robbed of their votes, and all the Republican State officials, from the Governor down, were robbed of their offices. That comes under the head of "stealing done by those not in the penitentiary." Mr. Bryan participated in the campaign where this law was depended on to carry the election. He used all his eloquence and influence to make the author of that law Governor of the State. After his defeat he gave his support to the movement which resulted in the Democratic Legislature stealing the Governorship for the Democratic candidate, who had been rejected at the polls.

While Mr. Bryan makes no reference to Kentucky in his philippic against theft, he must have had this State in mind when he said: "You can no more afford to steal through legislation than you can in spite of legislation." But the Democratic leader should not deal in generalizations. When next he arraigns thieves of high and low degree he should be particular. As an honest man, it is his duty to point them out, and turn them over to the authorities, and when he does so some of his devoted admirers in this State will be showing future sinners through barred windows.



He Discusses Honest Money and National Expansion.

Shall Prosperity Conditions Continue, or Shall We Destroy Them?

Having Already Expanded, the Real Issue Is Contraction.

**Militarism" Shown to Be a Bogus
Issue—Bryan's Plan For the Philip-
pines Would Mean the Real Thing.
Best Interests of the Philippines
Does Not Necessarily Mean Grant-
ing the Wishes of the Tagalos.
Paralled Case Drawn From History
of Our Indian Tribes.**

I accept the nomination as vice president of the United States, tendered to me by the Republican national convention, with a very deep sense of the honor conferred upon me and with an infinitely deeper sense of the vital importance to the whole country of securing the re-election of President McKinley. The nation's welfare is at stake. We must continue the work which has been so well begun during present administration. We must show in fashion incapable of being misunderstood that the American people, at the beginning of the twentieth century, face their duties in a calm and serious spirit; that they have no intention of permitting carelessness or lawlessness to mar the extraordinary material well-being which they have attained at home, not yet of committing their flag to be dishonored

Not a Partisan Contest.
feel that this contest is by no means
merely between Republicans and
Democrats. We have a right to appeal to
good citizens who are far-sighted
enough to see what the honor and the
interest of the nation demand. To put
into practice the principles embodied in the



TRUST PROBLEM.
Its Nature—Hot Shot at Chairman Jones and Boss Croker.

One of the serious problems with which we are confronted under the conditions of our modern industrial civilization is that presented by the great business combinations, which are generally known under the name of trusts.

The problem is an exceedingly difficult one and the difficulty is immensely aggravated both by honest but well-earned attacks on our whole industrial system in the effort to remove some of the evils connected with it, and by the mischievous advice of men who either think crookedly or who advance remedies knowing them to be ineffective, but deeming that they may, by daring counsel, achieve for themselves a spurious reputation for wisdom. No good whatever is to be had by indiscriminate denunciation of corporations generally, and of all forms of industrial combination in particular; and when this public denunciation is accompanied by private menaces in the great corporations discussed, the effect is, of course, to give an air of insincerity to the whole movement.

There is ample reason for striving to remove the evils which are connected with the trusts, but the question is whether it is considered expedient to remedy them either absolutely without effect or else

The Real Remedy.
The first thing to do is to find out the facts; and for this purpose publicity as to the facts is the most important. The importance to the public is the most useful. The mere fact of this publicity in itself is a remedy for certain evils, and, as to the others, it is the first step. It points out the remedies, and would at least enable us to tell whether or not certain proposed remedies are good. The state acting in its collective capacity would thus first find out the facts and

Most Important of Points. The most important of all problems is, of course, that of securing good government and moral and material well-being within our own borders. Great though the need is that the nation should do its work well abroad, even this comes second to the thorough performance of duty at home.

Under the administration of President McKinley, the country has been making a step in the direction of a more complete degree of prosperity absolutely unparalleled, even in its previous prosperous periods. Within the past century there has been no legislation and no administration can expect success to those who are not stoutly opposed to the progress of the country. Yet it is no less true that the individual capacity of each man to get good results from his own efforts is being hampered by bad legislation or bad administration, and under the reverse conditions the individual capacity is being encouraged, secured and stimulated. This is what has been done under the administration of President McKinley. The Tariff Act and the wise legislation of congress on the tariff and finance, the conditions of our labor laws, the laws of the land, all more favorable than ever before and they have been taken advantage of to the full by the farmer and the laborer. The Sherman Order has been observed, the courts upheld, and the fullest liberty secured to all classes of people. The farmer has been able to sell above all the farmer and wage-worker.

NATURE OF CONTEST.

To Continue Conditions Which Have

through Prosperity and Honor.

President Lincoln said primarily the present generation of Americans are to be judged by the conditions which have told in favor of the Union. He said that the Union was a political integrity. If this nation is to retain either a life well-being or its self-respect, it cannot afford to be divided into economic and economic chaos. It cannot afford to be divided into economic chaos. It cannot afford to be divided into economic chaos which would unsettle the standard of national honesty and destroy the integrity of the nation. It cannot afford to be divided into economic chaos which would unsettle the standard of national honesty and destroy the integrity of the nation. It cannot afford to be divided into economic chaos which would unsettle the standard of national honesty and destroy the integrity of the nation.

In 1903, under President Jefferson, the greatest single stride in expansion the westward movement of the country was the Louisiana territory. This so-called Louisiana territory was acquired from the states of Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, and Colorado and Utah, was acquired by the Louisiana Purchase. The Louisiana Purchase was acquired by the Louisiana Purchase exactly and precisely as the Philippines have been acquired by treaty with the United States.

The doctrine of "the consent of the governed" has been previously enumerated by Jefferson in his Declaration of Independence, was not held by him or by any of his successors. The doctrine of "the consent of the governed" has been previously enumerated by Jefferson in his Declaration of Independence, was not held by him or by any of his successors. The doctrine of "the consent of the governed" has been previously enumerated by Jefferson in his Declaration of Independence, was not held by him or by any of his successors.

the tribes in the Louisiana territory which he thus acquired, and there was no doubt that the majority were white and not to speak of the negroes and Indians, and that the majority of the white and Indian tribes in the Louisiana territory should be annexed. The white and Indian tribes in the Louisiana territory should be annexed. The white and Indian tribes in the Louisiana territory should be annexed.

majority of the inhabitants, and the United States. An armed force of United States soldiers had been sent to the

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Florida and Texas.

The next real step in expansion was the acquisition of Florida. This was accomplished by the purchase of the territory by purchase. Andrew Jackson became the most prominent figure in the acquisition of Florida. In 1823, during the administration of the late President John Quincy Adams, he was active in securing the purchase. As in the case of the Philippines, the United States had no direct interest in Spain, and in Florida the Seminoles, who had not been consulted in the sale, resented the transfer. In 1835 the Seminoles and the Tagals had rebelled and waged war in the Philippines. The Seminole war in Florida was not ended until 1842. In 1845, when Monroe, Adams and Jackson declined for a moment to consider the question of annexing Florida to the Seminoles, or to transfer their nonpayment to the government of the United States as a valid reason for turning over to the territory

Our next acquisition of territory was that of Texas, secured by treaty after it had been wrested from the Mexicans by the Texans themselves. Then came the acquisition of California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and parts of Colorado and Utah as the result of the Mexican war, supplemented five years later by the Gadsden purchase.

Alaska. The next day the Alaska that of Alaska, secured from Russia by treaty and purchase. Alaska was full of natives, some of whom advanced well beyond the stage of savagery. The Americans, however, were not consulted about the purchase nor was their acquiescence required. They were not even asked whether they had just put through a triumphant war to restore the United States and free the slave; and they were not asked whether they wished the doctrine of the "consent of the governed" to a conclusion so fantastic as the purchase of Alaska. The natives of Alaska to its original owners, the Indian and the Aleut. For thirty years the United States government, through the civil, exercised the supreme authority in that of land many times larger than that of the United States. It is likely that there would ever be any considerable body of white inhabitants.

Nearly thirty years have passed before the next instance of expansion occurred, which was over the island of Hawaii. An effort was made by the administration of President Grant's administration to secure the annexation of this island. In a debate in congress on February 1894, one of the leaders in opposing the annexation of Hawaii was Mr. Brewster. He said that the islands are more than two thousand miles from our extreme western boundary. We have no connection with our country and I am not in favor of increasing the population of this character. Our constitution makes no provision for a colonial government. It is not probable that a government might establish would necessarily, because of the distance, be able to be supported by armed soldiers. Yet Hawaii has now been annexed. The reasons expressed in relation to the acquisition of this island were not so seriously entertained by any subsequent administration. The opposition to annexation urged against the acquisition of the Philippines at this very moment. We are making a single step which in any way increases the size of our empire. Additional territories. From the beginning we have been widely varying degrees of self-govern-

IMPERIALISM

The simple truth is that there is nothing more to the "Militarism" involved in "Imperialism" than the development of that policy of expansion which has been part of the history of America from the day when she became a nation. It is the same policy which is applied to our present policy in the Philippines; for this policy is only "imperialist" in the sense that Jefferson's "imperialism" was imperialistic; only that in the sense that Jefferson's policy was the policy of the United States against the Seminoles or Custer's toward the Sioux embodied militarism; and there is no more danger of its producing evil results than there is of the policy of entering with force upon their violation.

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The only certain way of rendering it necessary for our republic to enter on a war with the Philippines is to own their islands and the Philippines to their own tribes and at the same time either to guarantee them against aggression from outside powers or to guarantee them against outside aggression. The whole argument against President McKinley's policy in the Philippines is based on the fact that we have agreed that we should, to quote the language of the treaty, "guarantee" the Philippines first a stable form of "self-government." If they are now entitled to self-government, we have no right to decide for themselves whether their Government shall be a democracy, a monarchy, a despotism, or a government that is civilized or savage, or whether they shall have any government at all; while it is true that we have no right to impose conditions we have no right whatever to impose conditions which would make them any more than we have to make them a guarantee in the case of the Flores Islands, and we have no right to make them a guarantee in the case of the Flores Islands (Aguinaldo's followers). If we have no right to make them a guarantee in the Philippines it necessarily follows that it is not only our right but our duty to make them a guarantee in the case of the Philippines gradually grow it to sustain it themselves, and if we have no right to make them a guarantee we leave it. It ceases to be stable

SHALL WE CONTRACT?

Properly speaking the question is not whether we shall expand—or we have expanded—our territory, but whether we shall contract. The Philippines are now part of our territory. To surrender them would be to contract our territory. They must, of course, be governed by laws promulgated by Congress. Our first care must be for the people of the islands, which have come to be regarded as a distinct and not righteous foreign war that has been waged against them by the administration. They must that administration be in the interests of their inhabitants, and not in the interests of any particular person or partisan politics in their administration. They must be entirely eliminated from the administration. It must be continued to put the islands in the different islands such men as are capable of doing so. The islands of Taft; and it is a most fortunate thing that we are able to illustrate what we mean by this. It is not a place where either by pointing out what we mean by this. It is a place where the administration, wherever it is possible to fill them by natives, must be filled by natives. It is a place where the system. It is very important that the administration be the merely material and administrative. The duties are entirely non-political. It is not a place where the administration is partisan affiliations; but this is a time more important in the newly acquired territories. It is a time when the administration as democratic as our common sense and fair play for all.

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United States citizens, and who are equal to all, and do stand on an absolute equality with all the citizens of the white blood. Men of Indian blood are not in the army and navy nor in the business and the political life of the country. The reason why is, because it is for self-government. It is not for the fullness of equality with the whites; but that would no justification whatever in treating the fact of color as a reason for attributing to work out their own redemption. Exactly the same reasoning is in the case of the Philippines. Their followers would not be to give government to the natives, but under circumstances would the natives gain self-government. They would be a half-breed, and the white race half breeds, under whom color would flourish far more freely than ever before. The only way to transcend oppression would obtain degrees only possible under such a rule. Yours truly,

AN ADVOCATE OF LYNCHING

The course the Goebel election law has proven to the Democracy is apparent in the following: The Missouri Democratic organ as the *Barstetter Record*, published at the home of "Governor" Beckham and State Election Commission Fulton, feels moved to utter this bitter eleven-hour protest against couvaine election method last fall: "If you had not been so miserably and promptly vanquished by the Democracy, you would confederate in their open, bare-faced, defiant and unscrupulous attempt to control the offices by changing the officers of election on the night preceding the election, a valuable lesson it would have taught you. You would have had a fraudulent election, while your opponents, notably Jefferson, have never had any other kind. Ash Caruth had been 'counted in' so often himself, and was and is devoid of integrity, he felt that he himself should 'count in' somebody so he could 'count in' 'What done.' The truth is, miserable old Ash's bungling job drove out the millions and provoked the unlawful proceedings which resulted in the disfranchisement of his city and county, and to him the charge of the 'outrage' of the city of couvaine against the Democratic party, that disfranchisement. Time will not be in the memory of those now living when the Republicans and their cronies in political affairs will cease their lying and lying of the election officers in Louisiana on the night preceding the election, and the subsequent proving out of more than 50,000 votes, right or wrong, unwarranted or fully justified, it will make a great bug-a-boo to future generations, and the party of Jefferson, Johnson and Bryan must pay the odium."

THE COLORED DEMOCRATS

[Editorial in Washington Star.]
Probably the most curious feature of the present campaign is the reported friendliness of the Negroes here and toward the administration. The extent of the disaffection is not known in a number of localities colored men and Stevenson clubs have been formed, and there are evidences that the managers of the Democratic campaign are encouraged to make special use for support in that direction. The colored vote cuts an important figure in several middle and eastern States and it is worth working for.

is held by some of prominence that would have been better for the Negroes if, years ago, they had divided as between the two parties, and especially on local questions, and thereby made influential friends in both parties. But they did not. For years they stood almost solidly together at the polls, voting for the candidates of party to which they owed their freedom and the right to vote. It may have been good politics, but it was not feeling; and a display of gratitude is not to cost anybody heavily in a world, where gratitude is not so common.

the division that has come at ^{CONF-}
reter, is not very creditable to the ^{RECE-}
intelligence or the sense of fair play ^{RECE-}
those who have gone over to the ^{RECE-}
podocracy, if their position is correct-
tated in current gossip. They are
posed to the President because he
taken no steps to prevent the dis-
clement or the lynchings of col-
men in the South. What steps
de he have taken? Where was his
rity to interfere? What right
he to say who shall or shall not
in any State, or to take the exe-
on of the criminal laws of a State
his own?

ator Vance, of North Carolina, to tell the story of a man who been lowered into a well by a rope to examine the conditions down there. "I didn't like the job, and began clamoring at once to be pulled up. The men at the top refused his request and stated that he do the work for which he had gone down. Finally he shouted in great despair: 'Pull me up, or I'll cut the rope!'"

These Negroes who are angry with the president for not putting a stop to disfranchisement and lynchings in the South are, with the view of punishing him, throwing themselves into the arms of the lynchers and the disfranchisers.

PROSPERITY ALPHABET.

bundance of work.
 After times,
 calamity dethroned.
 City performed.
 Hamilton realized.
 Free silver exposed.
 Old Standard continued.
 Hawaii annexed.
 Independence to Cuba.
 Justice to all.
 Knowledge promoted.
 Liberty extended.
 McKinley's re-election.
 National honor upheld.
 Uncertainties removed.
 Protection assured.
 Sentiments of employment.
 Overall a winner.
 Stability of credit.
 Debt extended.
 Nation forever.
 Justice upheld.
 Prices increased.
 More plentiful.